

# The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9. 1739.

No. 1157.



H A V E observed that nothing gives the Malecontents so much Disquiet as disputing their Talent in Humour, or the Right they have to make use of it in political Debates. Do but touch this and you are instantly called a hundred incorrigible Blockheads, nay,

tryed as a Lover of Stupidity, and as one alike incapable either of writing yourself well, or of relishing what is well written by others. But as a Man ought not to undertake the Defence of any Cause till he has very well considered it, so when he has thoroughly considered it, he ought not to be frightened from its Defence by any Effects of the opposite Party, whether in jest or in earnest. The Sense of this obliges me to return to the Charge, and once again to offer it to the Publick as a reasonable Suggestion, that Raillery is improper in our present Disputes, and ought to go for nothing, or rather be taken as a Proof of the want of Argument in those who make use of it; And this Doctrine I make no Question of maintaining, as well against the grave Reasoning, as the quip & Repartees of those all-eloquent, all-intelligent Persons, the Authors of the *Craftsman* and *Common-sense*.

It is not long ago since one of these Writers furnished the Publick with a Dissertation upon this Subject, in which having first premised, that Wit, and Consequence thereof the Laugh, was on their side of the Question, he proceeded with a Shew of Learning and Argument, to prove that there is no Joke so serious but that a Man may joke upon it. This he justified by very great Authorities; and I hope to overturn all this, at least in the Sense he would have it understood. But first, as in an Action in Chancery, I save to myself all Right of saying, that the Malecontents are not the sole Raillers in the Nation, and consequently cannot have an exclusive Faculty of making People laugh; which I shall hereafter take Occasion to prove, and from thence certain useful Conclusions, pursuing the mean time the Business I am upon.

The worthy Gentlemen who write in favour of the Opposition insist, that Raillery is allowable even in Subjects of the highest Consequence are under Debate; which is a Point I never disputed; for I always thought as they do, that there were Cafes in which Raillery was allowable even on the gravest Subjects; but I formerly offered it as my Opinion, and I readily own it is my Opinion still, that the Subjects with which they make free, are not fit Subjects for Raillery, considering the Circumstances that attend them; and in order to come at the Bottom of this Dispute, I will shew when Raillery is allowable on grave Subjects, and when not. The doing of this will, I hope, intitle me to the Character of a fair Enemy, even with these incomparable Authors; for I am being a capable or equal Adversary, that is a Side which I know they will never dispose of; but also unhappily their Titles, like those of the Vatican, will him who bears them to no Honour, but within certain Districts.

THERE is nothing can be more evident, than that all Subjects ought to be treated in a Language suitable to themselves. Thus History requires a plain and simple Style, Divinity a more grave and elevated one, Moral Subjects admit of Rhetorical Figures, and Poetry not only justifies, but even demands Enthusiasm. Political Subjects, therefore, have some Language proper to them, and no-body, I suppose, will doubt that this Language ought to be grave, elegant and intelligible, except in Cases of Necessity. Now these Cases cannot be either more or less than two: The first springing from the Matter itself, when, under the Notion of Politicks, any dark unintelligible System is set up, and Obedience required thereto; and in such a Case, Absurdity can never be combated by any other Weapon than Irony. The second where Necessity springs from the Form, and that is where Falshoods in Words and in Actions are so guarded by Force, that the exposing them directly is a dangerous, if not a desperate, Attempt. In such a Situation, Raillery may be used by the same Rule, but what are called fair Methods in War, may be

laid aside, when we have to do with Robbers or Assassins. When Elijah ridiculed the Priests of Baal, he acted under the first Case, for there was no such thing as Reasoning with them. He knew they were calling upon a Non-entity, and consequently the exposing the Folly of such an Action was the most reasonable thing he could do. But tho' he jested with the Priests of Baal, he argued with the People, and that in a serious, and not a ludicrous Manner. Whence it is evident, that he considered where Irony was proper, and where it was not. Again, as to Socrates, he acted under the second Case. There is nothing more certain than that he could easily have refuted seriously and gravely the things which he condemn'd; but, as they were covered by the Laws, he did not take that Course, partly from a Principle of Self-preservation, and partly out of Reverence to the Civil Authority, the Credit of which, he thought, if he attack'd it in several Places at once, would be totally destroy'd. This appears from the Manner of his arguing, which, if I may be allow'd so to express myself, was a retrograde Irony, that is, an Art of Questioning, by which he made a Man ridicule himself; and it is still more fully shewn by his Behaviour at his Trial; there he preserv'd his Courage, but not his pleasantry. What he offered to his Judges was a clear and direct Answer to the Charge brought against him; and when he found that they would not enter into the Merits of the Cause, he chose to vindicate himself rather by his Actions than his Words, and to leave the Memory of his Death to confirm the Solidity of his Doctrine.

IN our present Political Disputes, no Man can pretend that either of these Cases occur. If they should, they must alledge that the Administration of publick Affairs is unintelligible, and a Mystery without a Meaning; consequently it ever was so, and would be so in the Hands of any other Ministry than the present. This indeed would establish universal Jesting; and, once admitted, the Reign of Joke would have no End. But, God be thank'd! this is absolutely groundless; the British Constitution is the Rule of every Administration in Britain, and that Constitution is fixed in its Nature and easily understood. On the other hand, the present Administration is so far from being supported by Force, that it does not even defend itself as far as it might do by the Laws. The Orators and the Authors in the Service of the Opposition, like the Scribes and Pharisees among the Jews, vent their solemn Forgeries in the Market-Places, and vent, not only without Scruple, but without Punishment, the most notorious Falshoods they can devise. If therefore in such a Situation, rather to rally than to reason, every impartial Person must conclude, that the true Cause of this is, their having nothing serious to offer that will bear canvassing. The Father admonishes the Son in sober Sadness, because he is in Pain for him at his Heart; the simple Spendthrift turns all his Parent's prudent Cautions into high Ridicule, because it is the only Language suitable, not to the Subject surely, but to his own Conduct. This is but too truly the Case of the Ministry and of the Malecontents. The former are under a deep Concern, as being charged with a very considerable Burden; the latter are a Sort of Rakes in Politicks, who talk of them for their Diversion, and, like their Brethren I mentioned, are never better pleas'd than when by some impudent Joke they put Men of better Morals than themselves to the Blush. But a Custom that would be accounted scandalous in a Playhouse, cannot long remain fashionable in a Nation; neither is it likely that the Britons, who were ridden in the last Age by Hypocrites, will in the present stoop to take up Buffoons. I am far from thinking that the writing a Play or a Farce is sufficient to disgrace a Courtier; but I confess I do not think these Qualifications fit for a Minister of State, nor do I think that I can be driven from this Opinion either by Reason or Experience, tho' the archest of the Malecontents should mount the Stage, and employ the whole Artillery of the Faction against me.

IT is very possible, that those with whom I have the Honour to contend, will endeavour, if they think fit to answer me, to bury all I have advanced

under a Mountain of Facts and of Authorities. But to prevent this, I enter my Caveat against all such Facts as are reducible to either of the Cases I have stated; and as for Authorities, I will allow them to have no Credit when used by the Malecontents, whatever they might have in other Hands, for this plain Reason, because they themselves make a Jest of all Authority. But whether they answer or not, I shall never boast of any Conquest in this Cause, knowing, as I do, that these Men are so attached to Banter, that they can never part with it. To say the Truth, it is natural to them. Levity is the very Source of the Opposition; and it is as unreasonable to expect a Scribe in its Service to write seriously, as it would be to insist upon a Mountebank's Toad-Eater to behave with Modesty; for in both Cases it is depriving the Men of their Bread. Henceforward, therefore, I shall say no more upon this Head, but leave the facetious Persons, with whom I am so unlucky as to differ, in quiet Possession of the low, but merry Arts of Gibing, Jesting and Flirt-slinging, till they either grow weary of their Fools Coats themselves, or, by the dwindling of their Weekly Audience, drop, like all other Quacks, through mere Want of Encouragement: A Fate which must sooner or later attend them, and which I shall not want Humanity enough to pity, tho', if I were of their Disposition, I ought to laugh; but I hope we shall act consistently, and, as they are constantly gay, so I shall be generally grave to the End of the Chapter.

R. FREEMAN.

## NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, Jan. 16. On Wednesday last in the Afternoon his Excellency our Governor was pleased to send a Message to the House of Representatives, directing their Attendance in the Council Chamber. Mr. Speaker and the House went up accordingly, and his Excellency was pleased to sign his Consent to the enacting of the following engross'd Bills, viz.

A Bill, intituled, An Act for better securing the Value of the Bills of Credit on this Province.

A Bill, intituled, An Act to enable Creditors to receive their just Debts, out of the Effects of their absent or absconding Friends.

A Bill, intituled, An Act to prevent neat Cattle and Horses running at large and feeding upon the Beach adjoining to the Eastern Harbour Meadows in the Township of Truro, in the County of Barnstable.

A Bill, intituled, An Act for erecting all the Lands within the Town of Boston, lying the Northerly and Northeasterly Side of the Harbour, (heretofore call'd Winnisimet, Rumney Marsh, and Pulling Point) contained in a Division or District of the said Town's, call'd Number Thirteen, (except Noddle's-Island and Hog-Island) into a distinct and separate Township by the Name of Chelsea.

A Bill, intituled, An Act for erecting a Plantation in the County of Worcester call'd Lambstown, into a Township by the Name of Hardwicke.

After which his Excellency was pleased to make the following Speeches to both Houses.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the House of Representatives,

Y O U are now enter'd into the seventh Week of this Session, by which Time I was in hopes you would have made such Progress in the publick Affairs, as to have been ready to be dismiss'd to your own.

I need not tell you with how much Inconvenience to yourselves, and with how great Charge to the Province, the long Sittings of this Court are attended.

A Bill for the Supply of the Treasury is not yet agreed upon, which is absolutely necessary for the Support of his Majesty's Government, and for the Safety of the People, and ought therefore to be the great and early Care of the Legislature. And you can't but be of Opinion, that a Matter of this Importance, wou'd in a full Court be transacted most to the Advantage of the Province, as well as with the best Dispatch.

I there-



\* I therefore doubt not but you will think it proper,  
that the several absent Members of the Court be  
directed immediately to attend their Duty on this  
Occasion.

January 10, 1738-9.

J. BELCHER.

And on Friday last his Excellency made another Speech to both Houses, which is as follows, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the House of Representatives,

THE Bill you have passed for emitting Sixty thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit (you are sensible) I cannot consent to, consistent with his Majesty's Royal Instruction to me on that Head.

By my latest Letters from London, I find the Affair of the Boundaries between this Province and that of New Hampshire, had not come to a Hearing before his Majesty in Council: As the Peace, Safety, and Welfare of both Provinces are greatly concern'd in this Matter, I think myself bound in Duty to his Majesty, and from a just REGARD to his People, to recommend to your Consideration, whether any farther Steps can be taken by this Court for the better expediting what is of so much Consequence, and has been so long depending.

January 12, 1738-9.

J. BELCHIER.

#### HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, March 7. Yesterday came to Spithead the Houghton, Worth, for East India Came back to St. Hellen's, the three Dutch East India Ships which sailed the other Day.

Deal, March 7. The outward-bound remain as per last. Came down the Hetherhall, Hutchison, for Barbados; the Prospect, Finch, for Maryland; the Sarah, Purchas, for Santa Cruz; the Titchfield, Gardiner, for Jamaica; the Bee, Burford, for Lisbon; the Thomas and Jack, Hempseed, for Marseilles; the Adventure, Newman, for Bourdeaux. Arrived since last Post, the Goldsbury, Hall, from Cadiz; the Mary, Lawrence, from ditto for the Hope and Middleburgh; the Mary, Redman, from ditto; the Lovely Sally, Webb, from the Gulph of Venice; the Messina, Meader, from Zant; the Stubbington, Barnes, from South Carolina; the Thomas and Ann, Johnson; and the Rouseby, Rouse, from Lisbon; the Neptune, Coverdale, from St. Ubes; the Phillis, Long, from Cette; the Gift, Elgate, from Bristol; the Charming Molly, Machugh, from Seville.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Young William, Hartwell, from Cadiz at Dover.

The Success, Renny, from Genoa for Amsterdam at Dover.

#### L O N D O N .

Sir Jeremiah Vanacher Sambroke, Member of Parliament for the Town of Bedford, who has been dangerously ill, is perfectly recovered from his late Indisposition, and came to Town on Tuesday last.

On Tuesday last died Mr. Spiller, chief Porter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Clifden-House in Buckinghamshire.

Yesterday was held a Cabinet Council at St. James's, when Mr. Serjeant Urning, Deputy Recorder of this City, attended and made his Report of the Malefactors under Sentence of Death in Newgate, when his Majesty was pleased to order the following for Execution, viz.

John Adamson, for ravishing Catharine Wallgrave, an Infant.

John Marland, for ravishing his own Daughter.

James James, alias Jemmy the Drummer, for a Street Robbery.

Thomas Easter, for a Robbery on the Highway.

Samuel Piper, for stealing a Silver Watch from Mr. Poteiras.

William Udal, for robbing Mr. Thomas Thorne on the Highway.

James Lawlor, alias Lawley, and James Leonard, for robbing Mr. George Lines on the Highway.

Henry Johnson, for breaking open the Dwelling-house of Mr. Colley at Mile-end.

Peregrine Audley, for a Robbery on the Highway.

And Henry Johnson for House-breaking.

And we hear they are to be executed on Friday next at Tyburn.

At the same Time his Majesty was pleased to reprieve for Transportation, Martha London, Elizabeth Reynolds, Thomas Davis, and Edward Campbell; and to respite Child the Highwayman till next Sessions.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening  
at London Bridge. } 10 11 | 10 45

Bank Stock 144 3-4ths. India 171. South Sea 101. Old Annuity 113 1 4th. New ditto 110 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 104 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-4th. Royal Assurance 104 3-8ths. London Assurance 13 1-half. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 6 l. 13 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, a l. 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half.

Custom-House, London, Feb. 27, 1738.  
THE Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs do hereby give Notice, That on Tuesday the 13th of March next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be expos'd to Sale, at the Custom-House at Shoreham in Sussex, upwards of One hundred Half-Ankers of Brandy, clear of all Duties, the same being condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. The said Brandy may be view'd and tasted till the Time of Sale at the Custom-House at Shoreham, and Allotments of the Sale may be had at the Custom-Houses in Shoreham, Chichester, Arundel and Newhaven, and at the Secretary's-Office in the Custom-House, London.

Custom-house, London, March 6, 1738.  
For S A L E,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 14th of March, 1738. at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room in the Custom-House, London, several Parcels of Bohea and Green Tea, raw and roasted Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Arrack, Usquebaugh and Tobacco, (clear of all Duties) To be seen at the King's Warehouse, on Monday the 12th, Tuesday the 13th of March, and in the Morning before the Sale, between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, and Three and Five in the Afternoon; where Catalogues will be delivered

To be S O L D.  
FINE New Gorgona Anchovies, just Imported, in large Barrels, at 12s. per Barrel.  
To be seen opposite the Custom-House in Thames-street, next Door to the Shovel Ale-House.  
Each Barrel contains 24 lb. of Fish.

This Day is Publish'd,  
[ Price One Shillings ]

AN Address to the MERCHANTS OF Great Britain: Or, An impartial Review of the Conduct of the Administration, with Regard to our Trade and Navigation in general; shewing how the Trading Interest have been imposed upon by the Enemies of the Ministry.

Together with a Justification of the Convention concluded between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain.

By a MERCHANT Retir'd.

Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane.

This Day is publish'd,

The SECOND VOLUME, of

THE Moral Philosopher. Being a farther Vindication of Moral Truth and Reason; Occasioned by two Books lately published:

One intitl'd,

The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testaments asserted. With a particular Vindication of Moses and the Prophets, Our Saviour Jesus Christ, and his Apostles, against the Unjust Assertions, and False Reasonings of a Book intitl'd, THE MORAL PHILOSOPHER. By the Rev. Mr. LELAND.

The other intitl'd,

EUSEBIUS: Or, The True Christian's Defence, &c. By the Rev. Mr. CHAPMAN.

By P H I L A L E T H E S.

Printed: And sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster: Of whom may be had the First Volume just reprinted.

For Sale by the Candle.

On Thursday the 29th Instant, at Pool in Dorsetshire.

THE Good Ship RACE-

RORAZ, (late the CROCODILE, in the Guinea Trade, carried 400 Slaves) a Prime Sailor, Late Stern'd, Shoreham Built, will carry near 200 Tons at Eleven Feet Water, now lying at Pool afore-said. GEORGE DUNCOMBE, deceased, late Commander.

Inventories may be seen on board the said Ship, or at Lloyd's Coffee-house in Lombard-street, London.

This Day is publish'd,  
( Price One Shilling )

A Review of all that hath pass'd betwix the Courts of Great Britain and Spain, relating to our Trade and Navigation, from the Year 1721, to the present Convention; With some particular Observations upon it.

Printed for H. Gorcham next the Leg-Tavern, Fleet-street.

Lately Publish'd,  
( Price Bound Five Shillings )

A JOURNEY over LAND, from the Gulf of Honduras to the Great SOUTH-SEA. Performed by JOHN COCKBURN, and five other Englishmen, viz.

THOMAS ROUNCE, RICHARD BARISTER, THOMAS ROBINSON,

JOHN HOLLAND, JOHN BALLMAN, AND

Who were taken by a SPANISH Guarda Costa, in the John and Jane, Edward Burt, Master, and set on Shore at a Place called Porto-Cavalo, naked and wounded.

Containing Variety of extraordinary Difficulties and Adventures, and some new and useful Discoveries of the inland of those almost unknown Parts of America. Also an exact Account of the Manners, Customs, and Behaviour of the several Indians inhabiting a Tract of Land of 240 Miles, particularly of their Disposition towards the SPANIARDS and ENGLISH,

To which is added, A curious Piece (never before Printed) intitl'd, A Brief Discovery of some Things best worth Noting in the Travels of Nicholas Withington, a Factor in the East-Indies.

Printed for C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Lately Publish'd,

In a neat Pocket Volume, (very proper for the present Holy Season) the Third Edition, of

THE Right Use of LENT: Or, A Help to PENITENTS.

CONTAINING,

I. A Preparatory Meditation on the Design of Lent, the Nature of Sin, &c.

III. Some Rules and Advices concerning it.

IV. What we are to Repent of.

V. The Way and Method of Repentance, with some Forms of Penitential Devotions.

To which is added, Bishop KENN's Pastoral Letter to his Clergy, concerning the keeping of Lent.

Printed for C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard. Price a s. 6 d. bound.

Where may be had,

The History of our Blessed Saviour's Temptation, consider'd and explain'd, in Four Sermons on Mat. iv. ver. 1, 4, 7, 10. Design'd as a proper Meditation for the Holy Season of Lent. By Robert Eyre, D. D. Rector of Buckland in Surry, late Fellow of All Souls College in Oxford. Pr. 12.

#### A N T I - S Y P H I L I C O N.

T HE only short and most infallible Cure in the Universe for the VENERAL DISEASE from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant VIRUS, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd CLATS, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relic on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet or Weakness to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the French Illness attended with Nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings out, and all the other most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy or true Venereal Antidote in the World; and this some Thousands have experienced with their great Joy.

It is pleasant to take occasions no Sickness or Disorder nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure accomplish'd, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury, may by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such likewise as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may by a few Doses of it entirely free themselves from all Suspicion of that Kind; for it admits no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on that Account, in all scrofulous, scrophulous, and even leprosy Eruptions or Foulnesses of the Skin, Glandulous Swellings and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicines yet known can by ten.

The Price of this most Noble ANTI-SYPHILON is but Six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value, and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. RANSOM's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which, all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Disease, may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poison is intirely rooted out of their Bodies.

Note, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.

L O N D O N : Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Paper-noster Row.